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Freedom Committee, United States of America
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04/12/3015

USCMDR DIANE CHISESI, PI. ENG. MD. QAE. COTR. SO. AO. PHD, TREASURER
FREEDOM COMMITTEE
P. O. BOX 6936
COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80904-2567
IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: C00547984
REFERENCE: 104.5(a). Quarterly Reports

To: FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20463

Dear Federal Election Committee, While serving this great country and under the premise of the law as a physician/scientist and through my political fortitude, service obligations and in lieu of compensatory responsibilities see this and 104.5(a)quarterly report, January 1st -March 31, 2015.

In regard to 104.5(a), Quarterly reports-

Through formal utterance and in response to past comments, suggestions and writing FREEDOM COMMITTEE upon record as to the Federal Election Committee continues to remain in compliance. Within torrid, often rudimentary waters of debauchery and machinations and upon its formidable trek to the White House, turbulent waters of reconstruction and fortuitous financial discovery prevails.
To reiterate and in lieu of the common Compliance Summary from past quarterly reports I thus reply:

From a Provisional standpoint an entity may compromise, terminate, or suspend claims that are not more than \$100,000 (excluding interest) or such higher amounts as the Attorney General may prescribe. Claims of more than \$100,000 (excluding interest, penalties, and administrative costs) shall be referred to the Justice Department for compromise, termination, or suspension.

Type: Procedural-based
Ref: 31 U.S.C. 3711(a), 31 C.F.R 902.1

Objective: Claims of more than \$100,000 (excluding interest, penalties, and administrative costs) are referred to the Justice Department for compromise, termination, or suspension.

In further discussion of Provisions Governing Claims of the U.S. Government 31 U.S.C. 3711-3220E Including the Debt collection Improvement Act of 1996 (DCIA)

Provisional:

If the entity is owed a valid and legally enforceable, nontax debt delinquent over 180 days, and there are no bars to collection, it shall notify Treasury about the debt for administrative offset and refer the debt to Treasury or a Treasury-designated debt collection center for collection action.

Type: Procedural-based
Ref: 31 U.S.C. 3711(g)(1) and (9), 31 U.S.C. 3716(c)(6)

Objective: When nontax debt becomes delinquent over 180 days, it is referred to

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Treasury for administrative offset and collection.

5. Provisional: Unless waived by the entity, a person may not obtain any loan (other than a disaster loan) or loan insurance or guarantee administered by the entity if the person has outstanding nontax delinquent federal debt. Delinquency is determined by Treasury regulations.)

Type: Transaction-based

Ref: 31 U.S.C. 3720B

Objective: Loans and loan insurance or guarantees are not granted to persons with delinquent nontax debt.

As Treasurer of this FREEDOM COMMITTEE-

COMMITTEE Exceptions to the requirement to transfer nontax debt delinquent for a period of 180 days to Treasury for collection are

(a) a debt or claim that

(1) is in litigation or foreclosure;

(2) will be disposed of under an asset sales program within 1 year after becoming eligible for sale, or later than 1 year if consistent with an asset sales program and a schedule established by the entity and approved by OMB;

(3) has been referred to a private collection contractor for collection for a period determined by Treasury;

(4) has been referred by, or with the consent of, Treasury to a debt collection center for a period determined by Treasury; or

(5) will be collected under internal offset, if such offset is sufficient to collect the claim within 3 years after the date the debt or claim is first delinquent; and

(b) to any other specific class of debt or claim, as determined by Treasury at the request of an entity. (31 U.S.C. 3711(g)(2)) Examples include

(c) debts in bankruptcy meeting the criteria for an automatic stay (11 U.S.C. 362),

(d) foreign debt considered uncollectible by Treasury due to foreign diplomacy considerations and affairs of state,

(e) debts in forbearance or appeals.

Exceptions to the requirement to notify Treasury of nontax debt delinquent over 180 days for administrative offset are a claim that has been outstanding for more than 10 years or when a statute explicitly prohibits using administrative offset or setoff to collect the type of claim involved. (31 U.S.C. 3716(e)) Also, this section does not prohibit the use of any other administrative offset authority existing. (31 U.S.C. 3716(d))

Prior to referring debts to Treasury, an agency shall inform the debtor of the amount and nature of the debt (such as overpayment, etc.), and actions which

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may be taken to enforce recovery of a delinquent debt. These include

(a) offset of any payments which the debtor is due, including tax refunds, and salary;

(b) referral of the debt to a private collection agency;

(c) referral of the debt to the Department of Justice or agency counsel for litigation;

(d) reporting of the debt to a credit bureau;

(e) reporting of the debt, if discharged, to IRS as a potential taxable income.

In the future, the agency also will need to inform the debtor that the debt may be subject to administrative wage garnishment, his/her identity may be published or publicly disseminated, and/or the debt may be sold.

The notice must tell the debtor that he/she has the opportunity

(a) to inspect and copy records relating to the debt,

(b) for a review by the agency; and

(c) to enter into a written repayment agreement.

Before an entity refers past-due debt to Treasury for reduction of tax refund, it must

(a) notify the person incurring such debt that the entity proposes to refer to Treasury for tax refund offset,

(b) give such person at least 60 days to present evidence that all or part of the debt is not past due or not legally enforceable,

(c) consider any evidence presented by such person and determine that an amount of such debt is past due and legally enforceable,

(d) satisfy such other conditions Treasury may prescribe to ensure the above determination is valid and that the entity has made reasonable efforts to obtain payment, and

(e) certify that reasonable efforts have been made by the entity to obtain payment. (31 U.S.C. 3720A(b))

Treasury issues regulations prescribing the times at which entities shall submit notices of past-due legally enforceable debts, the manner of submitting them, and the information to be contained in them. The regulations also specify the minimum amount of debt that may be referred for tax refund offset and the fee the entity shall pay to reimburse Treasury for its costs.

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As a taxpayer in these great United States I can announce all my taxes have been paid in full and to this FREEDOM COMMITTEE and as Treasurer and as a Presidential Candidate I was looking forward to all others who are in debt to me to help reortify these dreams and aspirations for this campaign. Sadly, as an auditor and as an Entity I have also had to report several entities of whom are delinquent in their debts. These debts directly influence the outcome of this campaign.

FREEDOM COMMITTEE prevails and has always been in compliance whereas this quarterly report is reflecting numerous entities of which are not. Audit procedures have not been implemented giving this time frame for yearly taxation to suggest and support payments owed by several entities.

FREEDOM COMMITTEE is looking forward to a fortuitous future and is gaining speed and making headway. It will be making future statements which poise and hold a financial hierarchy and structure of which supports its endeavors.

06 As an auditor and based on opinion and my assessment through Financial Reporting Controls FAM 370, Based on audit procedures performed but before sampling control tests,1 if any, as an auditor I generally formed a preliminary conclusion about (1) the effectiveness of financial reporting controls as of the end of the period, and (2) assessed level of control risk and the risk of material misstatement during the period for each significant assertion in each significant line item or account. The risk of material misstatement is the risk that, prior to the application of substantive audit procedures, a material misstatement exists in a financial statement assertion.

The risk of material misstatement (formerly referred to in the FAM as ?combined risk?) consists of the risks that (1) a financial statement assertion is susceptible to material misstatement (inherent risk), and (2) such material misstatement, either individually or when aggregated with other misstatements, is not prevented or detected on a timely basis by the entity?s internal control (control risk). As an auditor I used professional judgment in assessing inherent risk, control risk, and the risk of material misstatement.

Preliminary assessment of control risk: Moderate

The control risk has been asserted and has been assessed as moderate.

In assessing control risk in a line item/account assertion, as an auditor I considered the aggregate magnitude of misstatements that might not be prevented or detected in significant accounting applications that affect the line item or account. For example, the cash receipts, cash disbursements, and payroll accounting applications typically affect the cash account. Thus in the future good things to come!

Ahoy and full speed ahead-we are not adrift but strong and encouraged and can withstand rough waters!

I would like to remind the Federal Election Committee it is not always in my best interest to explore and identify the weakness in compliance controls that allowed the noncompliance in the first place and this is contrary to my fundamental rights as an American and our fundamental rights as FREEDOM COMMITTEE and all it represents.

Thus I have also reported the nature of any weakness in compliance controls and consider modification of the opinion on internal control as appropriate (see FAM 580.32-.61); and I have considered the implications of any instances of noncompliance on the financial statements; and have reported instances of noncompliance, as appropriate (see FAM 580.67-.75., see past filing).

Claims are amounts owed to the government, including amounts owed for loans

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insured or guaranteed by the government. The term "claim" is used interchangeably with the term "debt" in this law. (31 U.S.C. 3701(b))

Interest normally accrues from the date that notice of the debt and the agency's interest policies is first mailed to the debtor. If the agency sends a bill to the debtor in advance of the due date and that bill states the interest policies, interest would accrue from the due date specified in the bill.

The provisions regarding accrual of interest and other charges do not apply to the extent that a statute, related regulation, loan agreement, or contract provides otherwise, or if a claim is under a contract executed before October 25, 1982, that is in effect on October 25, 1982. (31 U.S.C. 3717(g)) Accrual of interest and penalties under this law does not apply to amounts owed by other agencies of the federal government, or to amounts payable to the entity under the Internal Revenue Code, the Social Security Act, or tariff laws. (31 U.S.C. 3701 (c) and (d))

When all others pay their debts, please reference our first paragraph here of this quarterly report; as in military and vendor pays and employee payments when met the point of this beautiful reference to "freedom" shall in truth actually begin.

The remaining compensatory issues, although briefly apprised are now made public.

In regard to 104.5(a), Quarterly reports-

When contributions are submitted to this Freedom Committee I will report it to the Federal Election Committee. This concludes the requests of information essential to full public disclosure of your federal election campaign finances, quarterly report.

This is my report to Congress; I am not required to report at this time, yet I (or that has reason to) expect to do so. I have not gained \$50,000 in contributions, but anticipate I will, in God we trust.

Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,

USCMR DIANE CHISESI, PI. ENG.MD. QAE COTR SO AO PHD, TREASURER
FREEDOM COMMITTEE
P. O. BOX 6936
COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80904-2567
IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: C00547984

and

OFFICE OF COUNTERINTELLIGENCE
USCMR Diane Chisesi NFS.MD.PhD. CPA. CI.
AF GEN, USN ADM, OPNAVINST
WASHINGTON, DC
Department of Defense
"FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY" (FOUO).

Addendum

USCMR Diane Chisesi NFS. MD. PhD. FSO. CI. Counterintelligence

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AF GEN, USN ADM. OPNAVINST Prof., LPC. DHP, HSSA, DSS. OIG.

Presently a member of the (health care administration, health care science, or clinical care specialty) section of the Navy MSC. My current billet title is Pathologist, Special Duty Officer Intelligence Officer, Medical Specialty of Qualified Flight Surgeon, Staff Corp Office Billet of Medical Specialty, Restricted Line Officer OPNAVINST.

FREEDOM COMMITTEE